

WIP

Network architecture for Proton Decay Analyses in Liquid Argon Time Projection Chambers

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PNNL

FNAL ML



Proton Decay in LArTPCs

arXiv:1512.06148v2

| Decay Mode | Water Cherenkov | | Liquid Argon TPC | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | Efficiency | Background | Efficiency | Background |
| $p \rightarrow K^+ \bar{\nu}$ | 19% | 4 | 97% | 1 |
| $p \rightarrow K^0 \mu^+$ | 10% | 8 | 47% | < 2 |
| $p \rightarrow K^+ \mu^- \pi^+$ | | | 97% | 1 |
| $n \rightarrow K^+ e^-$ | 10% | 3 | 96% | < 2 |
| $n \rightarrow e^+ \pi^-$ | 19% | 2 | 44% | 0.8 |

Numbers are based on studies done by A. Bueno et al. JHEP 04 (2007) 041

1. Given a proposed process

3. Get a measurement of n events

5. Goal is this limit

2. Simulate the background

$$P(\Gamma|n) = A \int_0^{\Gamma_{lim}} d\Gamma \int db \int db_{MC} \int d\lambda \int d\epsilon \frac{b_{MC}^{n_b}}{b} e^{-b_{MC} - (\Gamma\lambda\epsilon + b) - \frac{(b_{MC} - bC)^2}{2\sigma_b^2}} (\Gamma\lambda\epsilon + b)^n \dots$$

4. Apply same cuts to data



Current issues with PDK

| True Particle | LineCluster | | Identified as Particle | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------|
| | | μ | π | K | p |
| | K | 3.8% | 5.0% | 44.8% | 3.7% |
| | μ | 77.9% | 12.3% | 0.4% | 0.0% |
| | e | 75.2% | 1.1% | 0.4% | 0.0% |

| True Particle | TrajCluster | | Identified as Particle | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------|
| | | μ | π | K | p |
| | K | 4.5% | 4.2% | 47.9% | 7.6% |
| | μ | 73.1% | 11.7% | 0.4% | 0.1% |
| | e | 82.5% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 0.1% |

Tingjun Yang, Dune Collaboration
Meeting, January 2017



PIDA With CNN

- Utilize CNNs to Identify PDK events in data
 - $p \rightarrow K^+ \bar{\nu}$
 - $p \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{\nu}$
 - $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$
- Simulate these events and potential background processes



Backgrounds

► DUNE

■ Atmospheric Neutrinos

► MicroBooNE

■ Cosmics

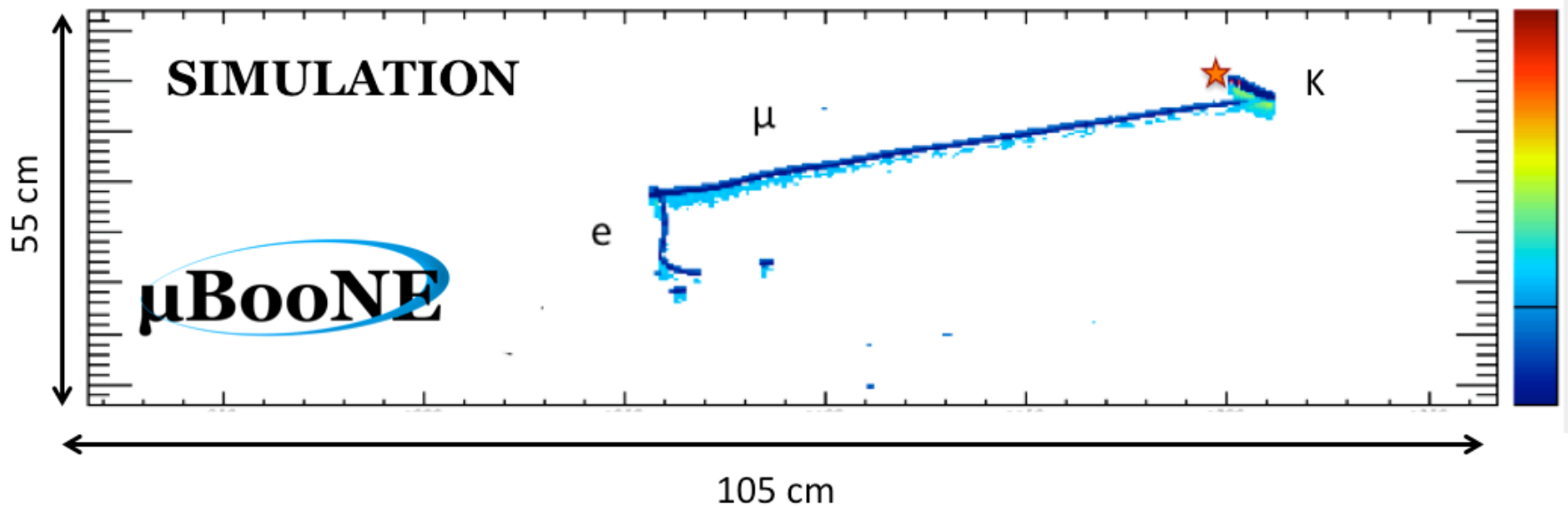
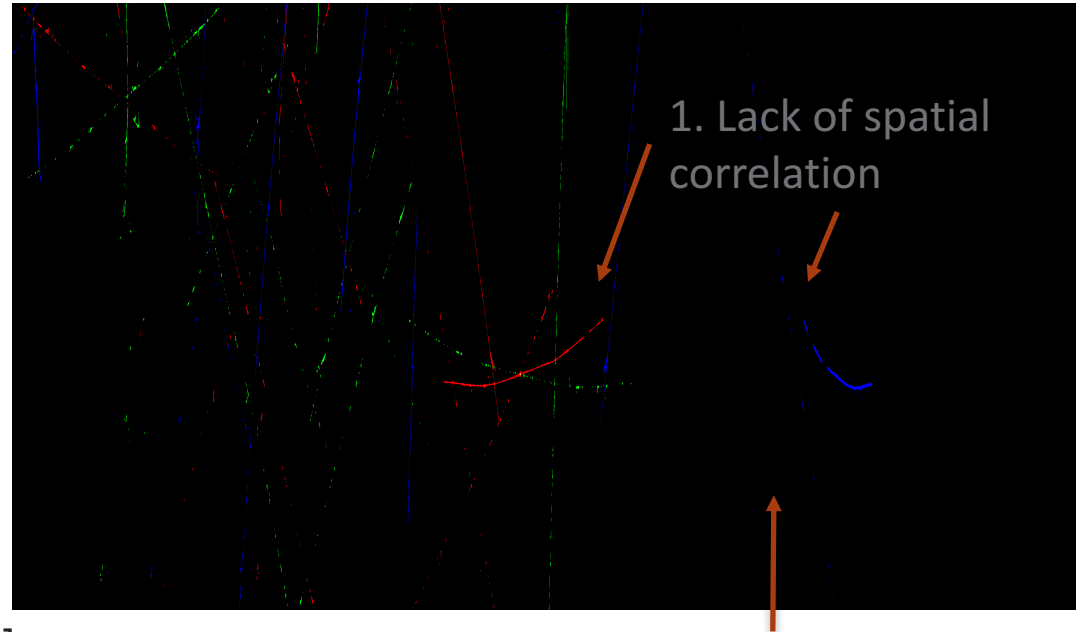


Image courtesy of Elena Gramellini.

Challenges in LArTPCs

Part 1: Data Preparation

- ▶ Need:
 - When feeding network
 - Tensor-like data
- ▶ Naïve approach:
 - R=U plane
 - G=V plane
 - B=Y/W/Z plane
 - Indices:
 - [filter,event,plane,wire,time]



2. This fraction of the image does Not show up in (u,v)

3. Size: Even for moderately sized TPCs, this is LARGE

Challenges in LArTPCs

Part 2: Categorization

- ▶ AKA **forming the question**
- ▶ Using MCParticle, the first order approach is:

For a label vector: $[0, 1, 3, 0, 6, 0]$

With corresponding indices: $[e^-, e^+, \mu^-, \mu^+, K^+, K^-]$

This means: There are:

- 1 Positron
- 3 Muons
- 6 Kaons (+)

Following scheme developed by uBooNE collabroation
See Arxiv: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.05531>

Solution: Ask a better question

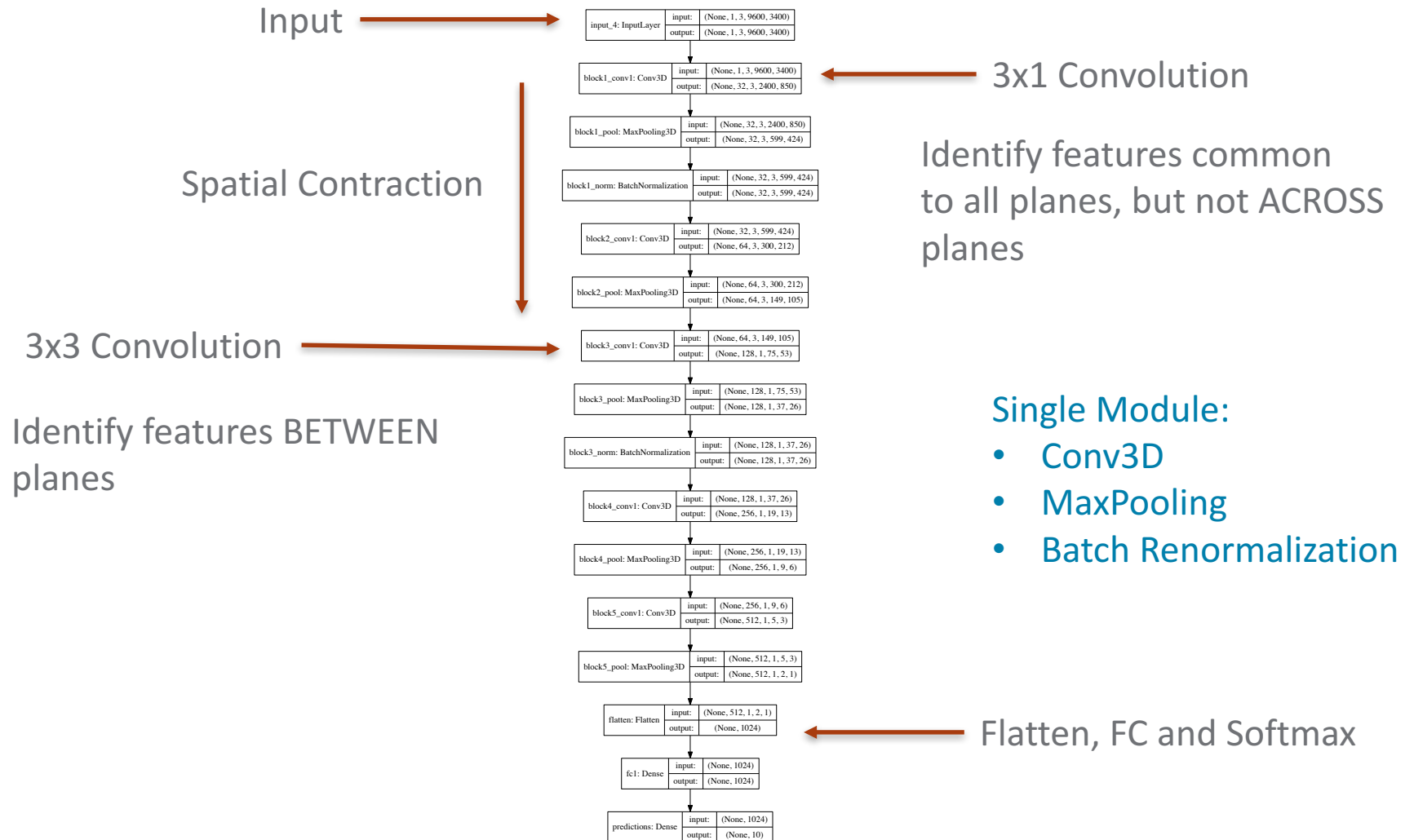
- ▶ The base question is:
 - Do we have a valid proton decay event?
 - First pass qualifications:
 - ◆ Are the final states correct?
 - ◆ Are the summed energies below mass shell?
- ▶ Now for second order qualification:
 - Need 3D tomography for summing total momenta to 0
 - For multi-particle final states
 - Need semantic segmentation for identifying which pixels to sum over

Solution:

Forming an Architecture from the data

- ▶ Separate Network into 2 parts:
 - 1. Intra-planar network
 - Should work uniformly on each layer, but not between layers
 - 2. Inter-planar network
 - Convolve on the planar axis

Creating a new CNN Architecture for LArTPCs





Underlying Toolset

Experiment Software

LArSoft

Create datasets and process through reco1

Objects of interest:

Rawdigits, wires, MCTruth,
MCParticles, vertex info

PNNL PDK-CNN Software Suite

Kevlar

<https://github.com/HEP-DL/kevlar>

Art modules Transfers data from artroot to HDF5[kevlar]
Further data preparation will be done here.

DL_data_validation_toolset

https://github.com/HEP-DL/dl_data_validation_toolset

Unit tests to ensure data fidelity

Proton_decay_study

https://github.com/HEP-DL/proton_decay_study/

Driving code framework for PDK study. Includes data
generator and model definition objects.

Industry Standard Tools

Keras

Provides easy-to-use NN tools Totally
unmodified

Tensorflow

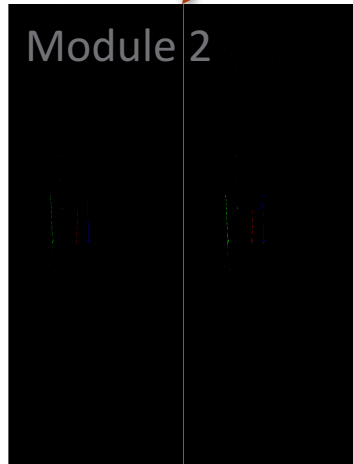
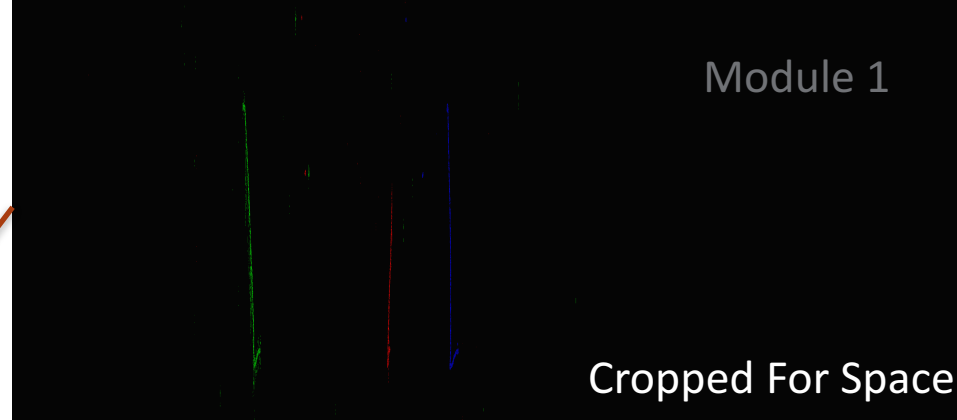
Defines tensor operations
Totally unmodified



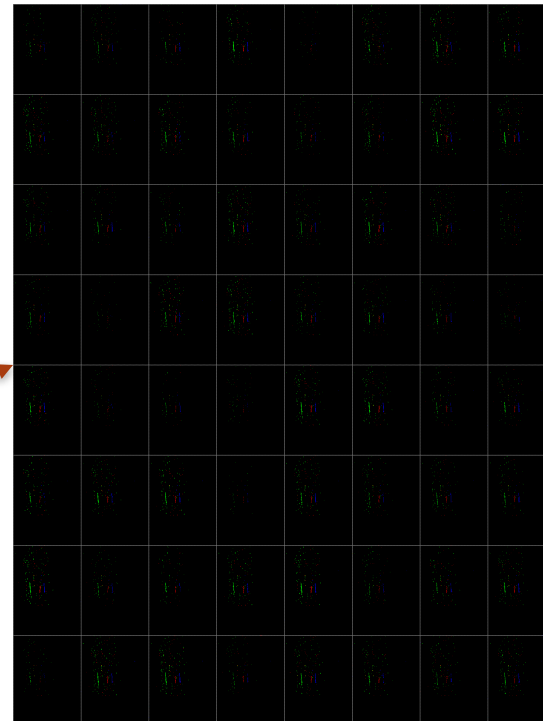
Training Scheme

- ▶ Goal:
 - Create a common training framework for both uBooNE and DUNE
- ▶ In data production:
 - Create a LArSoft Dependent framework for generating MC samples
 - [The Maze](#)
 - ◆ <https://github.com/kwierman/themaze>
 - Does not depend on DUNE/uBooNE IP
 - Can create common samples for pretraining networks
- ▶ In training framework:
 - Create geometry-independent framework
 - Able to accept both uBooNE and DUNE geometry (currently single APA)

Feature Mapping



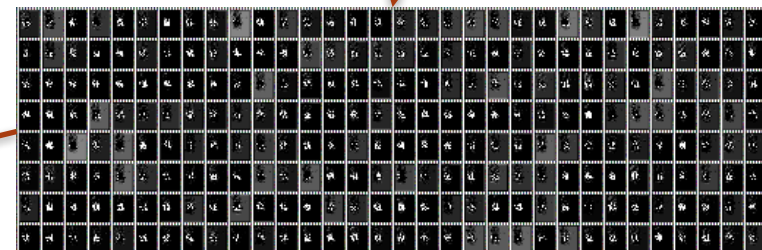
Also Cropped



Module 3



Module 4



Module 5



Module 6



Current Status

1. For uBooNE:

1. Prepare MC data sets
 1. Proton decay with new genie generator
 2. Cosmics with Corsika
 3. PDK with Corsika overlay
2. Convert data to HDF5
 1. Create categorization
3. Define model and data gen patterns
4. Pretrain network on singles
5. Train
 1. PDK (no cosmics)
 2. Cosmics (no pdk)
 3. Cosmics and PDK

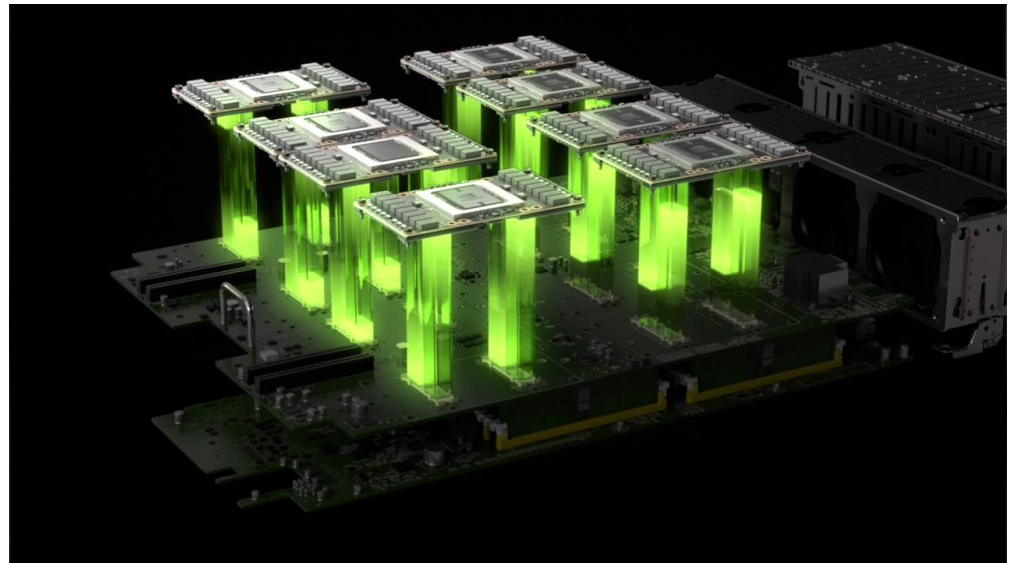
2. For DUNE

1. Prepare MC data sets
 1. Proton decay with new genie generator
 1. Geometry: 1x2x6
 2. Atmospheric neutrinos
2. Convert data to HDF5
 1. No recob::wires yet

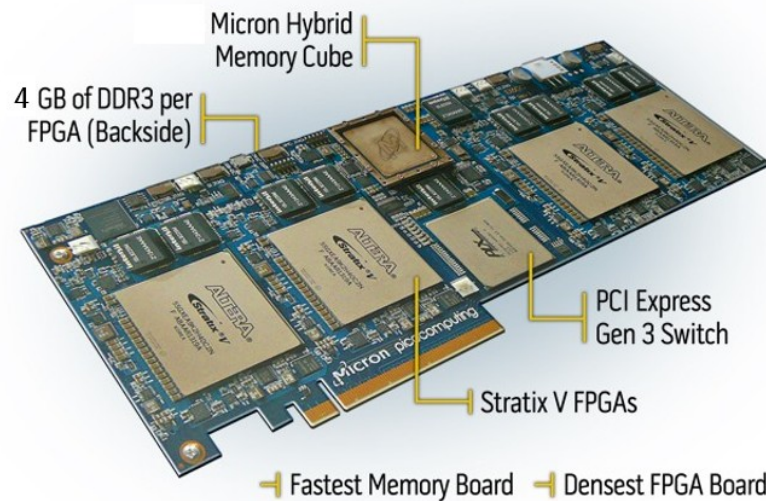
Work with Data Science and Analytics (DSA)

- ▶ Also working with DSA at PNNL
 - Access to several DGX-1's
 - Multi-GPU analysis
 - Necessary for full-sized images
 - Investigating a few other approaches
 - Sim-GAN
 - Wavelet decomposition
 - Developing Deep Learning techniques for multiple experiments
 - PNNL aims to be lead lab in DOE complex developing DL for mission science

DGX-1 Image courtesy of NVidia



- ▶ PNNL developing scheme to identify events of interest
 - Using CNNs on FPGAs
 - For potential use as off beam-spill triggering
 - Have established an industry partner for developing this technology



Questions?



Data Preparation

For uBooNE:

- RGB maps to UVY
- Use computer vision

For DUNE:

- Really have to rethink how we deal with wrapped wires and collection plane
- The tensor operations don't change, but the tensor shapes do

